INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH
1

Activity Book

AMADEKAR

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Komîteya Ingilîzî ve hatiye amadekirin.

LÊVEGER

- Komîteya Şopandinê
- Komîteya Fotoşopê
- Komîteya Redekteyê

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Saziya Minhacan ve, wek pirtûka wanedayînê, ji bo dibistanan hatiye pejirandin.

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Unit 1

The Alphabet

- Copy the letters.

A ....

a ....

B..

b..

C..

c..

D..

d..

E..

e..

F..

f..

G...

g...

H...

h...

I...

i...

J...

j...

K ....

k ....

L...

l...

M...

m..

N...

n...

O...

o..

P..

p..

Q...

q..

R...

r..

S..

s..

T...
t..

U...
u..

V...
v..

W...
w...

X...
x..

Y...
y..

Z...
z..

Unit 2

My School

- Read the dialogue.

Ali: Hello, I am Ali.

Jin: Hi, I am Jin. How are you?

Ali: I am fine, thank you. Where are you from?

Jin: I am from Hasakeh, and you?

Ali: Me too. Are you a new student?

Jin: Yes, I am.

Ali: What class are you in?

Jin: The intermediate one.

Ali: Nice to meet you.

Jin: Nice to meet you, too.

Grammar

Auxiliary Verbs

- **Auxiliary verbs** help out the main verbs by adding to the meaning of the main verbs.

- Verb "to be": am, is, are
- Verb "to do": do, does
- Verb "to have": has, have

Form:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Verb + Complement

1. I am visiting my grandparents in the village.
2. She doesn't do any work.

- Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

1. I __________ taking a bath.
2. She ________ preparing dinner for us.
3. They _________ been studying all night.
4. ________ you like chocolate?
5. I ________ writing a paragraph.

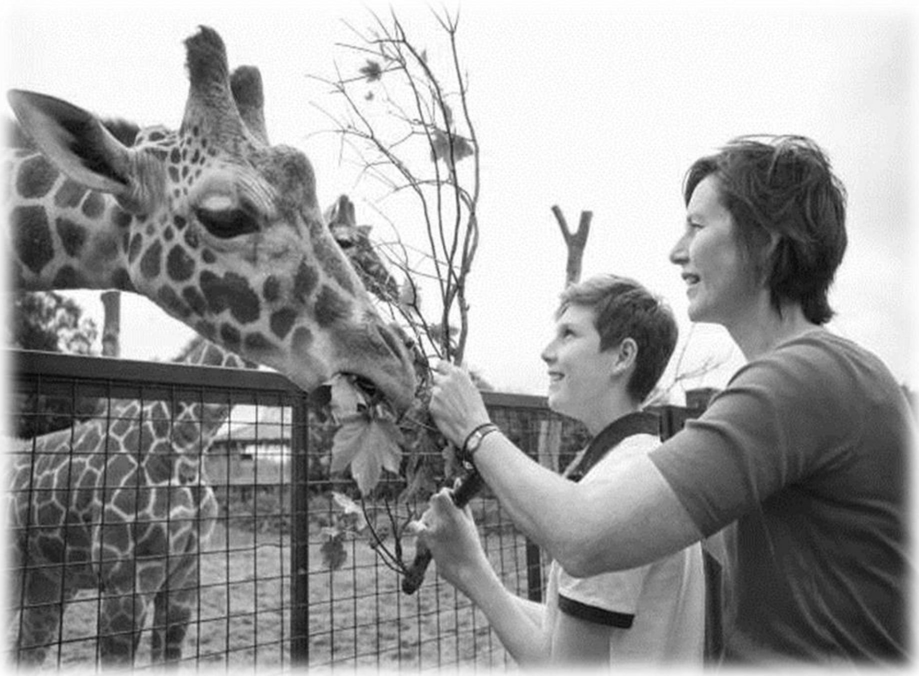
- Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

them	**her**	**me**
us	**him**	**you**

1. I play football with ___________ (they).
2. The teacher gives _________ (we) homework.
3. We see ________(he) in the market.
4. He goes with _________ (I) to the school.
5. See ___________ (you) tomorrow.
6. I ask ______________ (she) a question.

Unit 3

The Zoo



- Read the dialogue and answer the questions below.

Hani: Do you like animals?

Rasha: Yes, I like them.

Hani: What is your favorite animal?

Rasha: My favorite animal is the cat. What about you?

Hani: I like horses. What about your brother, Sami?

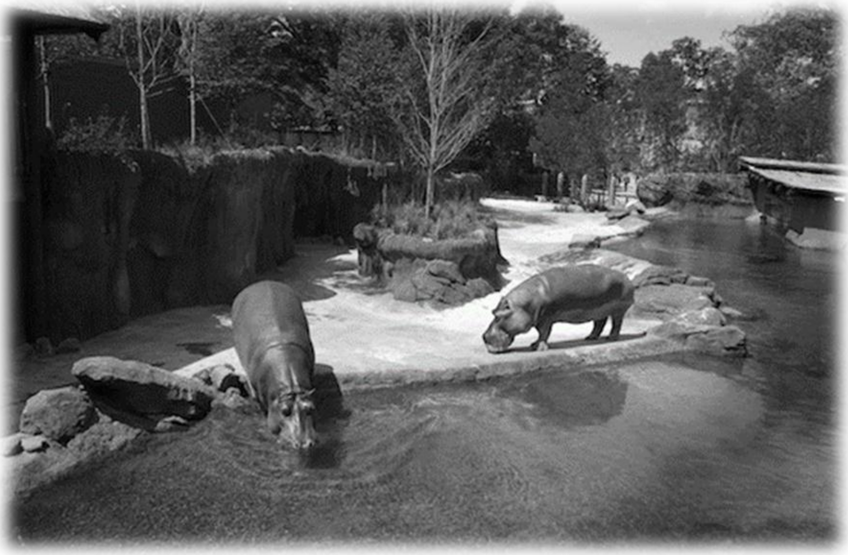
Rasha: His favorite animals are lions and tigers, because he likes wild animals. What about your sister, Nada?

Hani: Her favorite animal is the dog.

Rasha: My parents like animals too. Their favorite animal is the elephant.

- Mark the question as true (√) or false (×).

1. Rasha does not like animals.
2. Hani's favorite animal is the horse.
3. Sami like lions and tigers.
4. Nada likes cats.
5. Rasha likes elephants.



- Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns.

his	**their**	**your**	
its	**her**	**my**	**our**

1. I love ____________ (I) parents.

2. I met _____________ (he)father.

3. Nada reads ____________ (she) story.

4. The cat moves ____________ (it) tail.

5. This is _______________ (we) house.

6. Give me ____________ (you) book, please.

7. I will visit ___________ (they) school.

Unit 4

The Park

- Read the dialogue with a friend.

Ahmad: Where do you go on the weekends?

Hajar: I go to the park with my friends.

Ahmad: What do you do at the park?

Hajar: We play on the seesaw, swings, merry-go-round and slide.

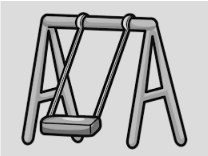
Ahmad: What do you see at the park?

Hajar: I see trees, green grass, flowers and many kinds of games.

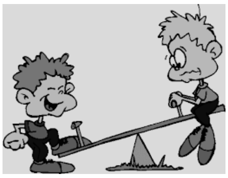
I am very amused at the park.

Ahmad: Wow! I will go there next weekend.

- Complete the names of the games.



1) Hajar plays on the **s**_________g.



2) He plays on the **s**__________w.

3) He plays on the **s**___________e.

4) They play on the **m**_________-go-round.

Grammar

Part of speech

-The part of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence.

-There are **eight** main parts of speech:

1. **pronouns**: he, her
2. **Article**: a, an
3. **Nouns**: Ahmad, door
4. **Verbs:** go, play
5. **adverb**: always, quickly
6. **adjective**: tall, strong
7. **conjunction**: and, so
8. **interjection:** well, hey

- Write a paragraph about a time you went to the park. When and where did you go?

Unit 5

The Market

Grammar

Part of speech

Article

In English there are three articles **(a- an- the):**

- The definite article **(the)** is used before a specific noun that is known to the reader.

-The indefinite article **(a- an)** is used before a noun that is general, or when its identity is not known.

-Definite article (before a singular or plural noun)

-Indefinite article:

(a) before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound.

(an) before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound

(a, e, i, o, u)

- Read the text and underline the <u>articles.</u>

We have a big market in our city. On Saturdays, my parents go to the market to buy some food for us. My parents ask us what we want to eat and drink.

I ask them to buy fruits, like an apple or an orange. My brother Ali asks them to buy a cake and some juice. My sister Nada asks them to buy the vegetables, like potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers. She likes them.

Because we are quiet and polite, our parents buy us special treats. They buy me an orange dress. They buy my brother the football that he wants. They also buy Nada a doll.

- Answer the questions.

1. When do the parents go to the market?

a. every day **b.** Saturdays **c.** Wednesdays

2. Who wants cake and juice?

a. Ali **b.** the parents **c.** Nada

3. Why do the parents buy the children special treats?

a. they are rich **b.** the children are polite and quiet

c. because they are failing their classes

- Choose the correct article.

1. She bought __________ pineapple at the market.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

2. I am eating _____________ apple.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

3. This book is about __________ life of Jane Austen.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

4. Tamer wants to be ________ engineer when he grows up.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

5. ________ brown hat on the table belongs to Welat.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

6. ________ jewelry Dana is wearing today is very beautiful.

a. The **b.** a **c.** an

Unit 6

My House

- Read the conversation.

Linda: Come to my house today, Fatima.

Fatima: What can we do at your house?

Linda: We can feed my dog Ziggy in the doghouse.

Fatima: We can play hide and seek in all the rooms, and then we can drink orange juice when we get tired.

Linda: We can have pizza on the terrace. I love to play hide and seek, and I love pizza, too!

- Mark the question as true (√) or false (×).

1. Linda and Fatima feed their lion. ☐
2. They play hide and seek. ☐
3. They eat hamburgers. ☐
4. They drink orange juice. ☐

- Fill in the gaps from the text.

1. The name of the dog is

____________________________.

2. The dog lives in a

__________________________________.

3. Linda and Fatima can _____________________ the dog.

4. Fatima likes to play hide- and-

_____________________.

Grammar

Parts of Speech

Noun

What is a noun?

Noun is any word that names, people, things, animals, places, event or ideas.

Examples:

1. Fatima and Linda will meet at the park on Friday.

2. My birthday is on the first of September.

3. Lara went to the beach last weekend.

All of the underlined words in the sentences above are nouns. Now you know the answer to the question, "**What is a noun"?**

- Underline the nouns in this text.

I want to live in a large house.

It should have at least four rooms: a room for me, a room for my sister Nada, a bedroom for my mother and my father, and a sitting room.

In my room; there will be a small library, a comfortable chair and a nice bed to sleep on.

Unit 7

Transportation

- Read the text.

Mother: Brrrrrr! It is freezing outside.

I do not want you to walk to school today, dear.

Jiwan: But Mom, how should I get there?

Should I ride my bike?

Mother: No way! The icy wind will be in your face,

and the snow is deep on the road.

Jiwan: So, how should I get to school if I cannot

go on foot or by bike?

Mother: I will drive you there in my car.

Jiwan: Thanks, mom.

- Mark the question as true (√) or false (×).

1. It is very cold outside.

2. Jiwan can go to school by bike.

3. There is a lot of snow on the road.

4. Jiwan and his mom will go to school on foot.

- Who says …………...?

	Mother	Son
1. It is freezing outside.		
2. Should I ride my bike?		
3. The snow is deep on the road.		
4. How should I get to school?		

- Circle the correct answer and complete the sentence.

1. Is this a van?

No, it is not.   Yes, it is.

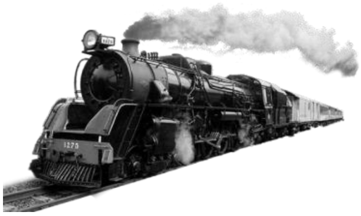
It is _______________.

2. Is this a taxi?

No, it is not.   Yes, it is.

It is _______________.

3. Is this a train?



No, it is not.   Yes, it is.

It is _______________.

4. Is this a motorcycle?

No, it is not.   Yes, it is.

It is _______________.

Grammar

Part of speech

Verbs

What is a verb?

A verb is one of the most important parts of a sentence. There is no sentence without it.

The verb is a part of speech which is used to demonstrate an **action** or a **state of being.**

Example:

1. Ahmad **goes** to school every day.
2. We **read** books every night.
3. She always **washes** her hair in the morning.
4. The boss **dropped** the ball.

- Underline the <u>verbs</u> in these sentences.

1. I drive a car.

2. The train moves things.

3. The plane flies high in the sky.

4. The boat floats on the water.

5. Many people ride the bus.

6. I ride my bike.

Unit 8

Sickness

The Dentist

Jack: Good evening, doctor.

Doctor: Good evening. What is wrong, Jack?

Jack: I have a strong pain in my teeth.

Doctor: Don't worry. Take a seat and let me see what the problem is.

Jack: Will it hurt?

Doctor: No, I will numb your mouth and you will not feel any pain.

Jack: Is it numb enough? Will I feel it?

Doctor: We are finished. You must use this medicine and keep your teeth clean.

Jack: Thank you doctor, goodbye.

- Match the words to the pictures.

Fever

Backache

Sneezing

Toothache

Headache

Stomach ache

Sore throat

Coughing

Grammar

Simple Present Tense

Form:
Subject + Verb (1) + Complement

- We use the present simple tense to talk about things in general, and things that happen all the time or repeatedly. It is also used when stating facts.

  (Always, usually, often, sometimes, every, etc.)

Examples:

1. The children go to the park every weekend.
2. We always brush our teeth in the morning.
3. They usually ride the bus to school.
4. The sun rises in the east.

Notice:
A verb in the simple present tense uses (s) when the subject is in the third person singular.

Examples:

1. He speaks English very well.
2. The cat smells the food.

- Choose the correct answer.

1. I usually (walk, walks) to school at seven o'clock.
2. Sometimes we (visit, visits) the museum.
3. Sara often (play, plays) on the computer.
4. My mother (cook, cooks) dinner every evening.
5. Ali usually (wash, washes) his hair in the morning.
6. We (buy, buys) chocolate at the store sometimes.

Unit 9

The Countryside

Grammar

Questions in Simple Present Tense

Form:

Do/Does + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?

For singular pronouns and nouns in the third person, like "he", "she", and "it", we use "does".

Notice: When we make questions in simple present, when using the third person (he, she, it) we drop the (s) from the verb.

For plural pronouns ("we" and "they"), nouns in the third person, and for the pronouns "I" and "you", we use "do".

Examples:

1. Does she go to school on Friday?
2. Do they visit the city?
3. Does he see the dog?
4. Do elephants have long noses?

- Read the text.

I live in the village of Rubi, outside of Kobane. I love Rubi because it is beautiful in every way. I look at the hills, listen to the birdsong, breathe and smell the fresh air, and feel the cool wind or warm sunshine. My family makes delicious food. I also like that it is remote and far away from the city.

- Make the sentences into questions.

1. He lives in the village of Rubi.

   Does he live in the village of Rubi?

2. They make delicious food.

3. Nada teaches at the village school.

4. She works on the farm.

5. His parents have a house in the village.

Subject	Nouns	Verbs
~~you~~	~~village~~	~~live~~
he	river	swim
we	tree	climb
the girl	flowers	smell
Ahmed	mountain	hike
the workers	house	build

- Write questions using the subjects, nouns, and verbs in the box.

1. Do **you live** in a **village**? ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

4. ______________________________

5. ______________________________

6. ______________________________

Unit 10

The City

Grammar

Negatives in Simple Present Tense

Form:
Subject + do not/does not + Verb (1) + Complement

For singular pronouns and nouns, like "he", "she", and "it", we use "does not'.

Notice: When we make negatives in simple present, when using the third person (he, she, it) we drop the (s) from the verb.

For plural pronouns ("we" and "they"), plural nouns and for the pronouns "I" and "you", we use "do not".

Examples:

1. We do not like the city.
2. He does not swim in the river.
3. I do not smoke cigarettes.

- Complete the dialogue.

Armanj: Do you walk to school?

Kawa: No, <u>I do not walk to school.</u>

Armanj: Do you ____________________?

Kawa: Yes, I live in the village.

Armanj: Does your sister study in school?

Kawa: No, _____________________.

Armanj: Does your family ____________________?

Kawa: No, they do not live in the city.

Armanj: Do they work in the factory?

Kawa: Yes, _______________________.

- Choose the right answer.

1. I (do not, does not) work in the evening.

2. He (do not, does not) study at university.

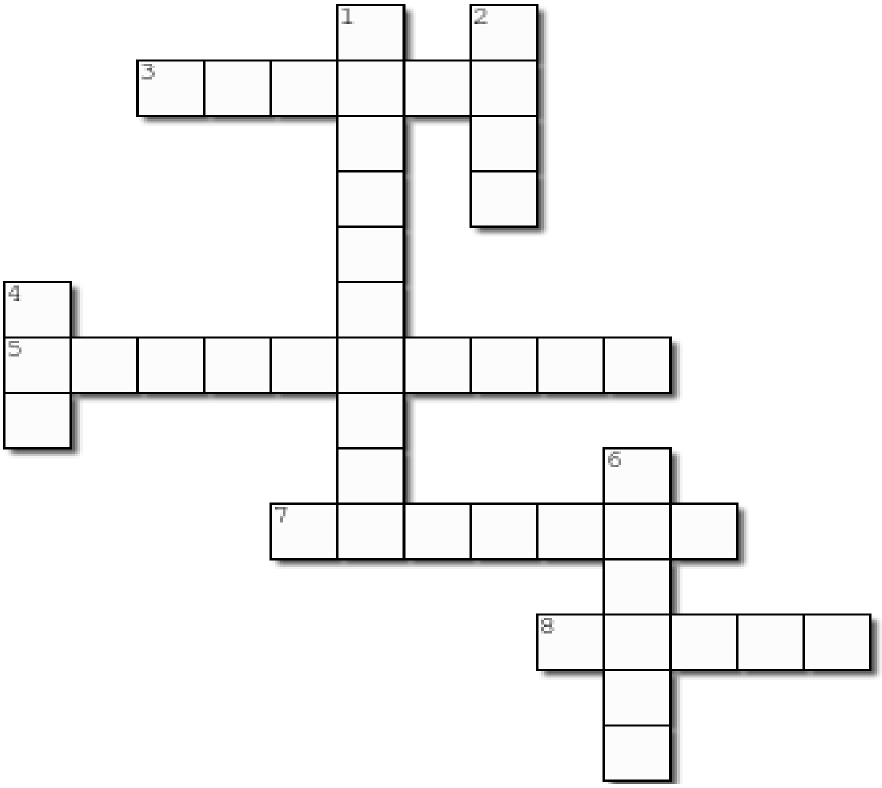
3. We (do not, does not) build houses.

4. Aisha (do not, does not) come to parties.

5. They (do not, does not) understand us.

6. Those apples (do not, does not) taste good.

7. You (do not, does not) run very fast.



Across

3. Where you watch films

5. Where you study when you are older

7. Where you watch football matches

8. Where you travel underground

Down

1. Where you go to eat

2. Where you go shopping

4. How you travel in the city

6. Where everyone can learn about history

Unit 11

Community Helpers

- Read the text and answer the questions below.

Paramedics help sick and injured people before they get to the hospital. They give sick or injured people oxygen and check their heart rate. They make sure the person doesn't get worse before they arrive at the hospital. They work in ambulances and can give people medicine or give them injections.

- Mark the question as true (√) or false (×).

1. Paramedics help sick or injured people.
2. Paramedics don't check peoples' heart rates.
3. Paramedics give oxygen to sick or injured people.
4. Paramedics work in ambulances.
5. Paramedics can't give people medicine.

- Circle the things that paramedics do.

1. Put out fires

2. Do harm to others

3. Help people going to the hospital

4. Check the heart rate of sick people

5. Do surgery on sick people

6. Catch thieves

7. Give oxygen to sick people

- Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

Spain	soldiers	vans
	~~ambulance~~	
horses	injured	years

An **ambulance** is a special car that helps sick or ___________ people get to the hospital. Can you believe that ambulances have been used for over 500 ____________? Although they weren't anything like the ambulances you see today, ambulances were first used in ______________ in 1487. A long time ago, ____________ and wagons were used as ambulances for hurt ______________. Today, we have __________ and trucks for our ambulances.

Unit 12

Food

Grammar

Singular and Plural Nouns

- Most singular nouns form the plural by adding **-s**.

Singular	**Plural**
meat	meats
vegetable	vegetables
onion	onions
chicken	chickens
toy	toys

- A singular noun ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** makes the plural by adding **-es**.

Singular	**Plural**
dish	dishes
peach	peaches
bus	buses
box	boxes

- A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the y and adding **-ies**.

Singular	**Plural**
cherry	cherries
pastry	pastries
baby	babies
city	cities
sky	skies

- There are some irregular noun plurals.

Singular	Plural
man	men
knife	knives
child	children
tooth	teeth

- Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

Singular	Plural
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
honey	honey
milk	milk

Recipe: Fruitcake

Ingredients

(Choose the correct plural noun.)

- 2 (cups, cupes) of water
- 4 (spoon, spoons) of sugar
- 12 (strawberrys, strawberries)
- 3 (peaches, peachies), sliced
- 3 large (egges, eggs)
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of flour
- 1 spoon of baking powder
- 2 (stick, sticks) of butter

Instructions

(Fill in the blank with the correct plural noun.)

1. Heat the water and sugar. Add _________(fruit) and cook for 1-2 _________(minute). Set it aside to cool.
2. Heat your oven to 200 ___________ (degree).
3. Mix ______(egg) and sugar until they are fluffy.
4. Slowly stir in flour and baking powder.
5. Mix all _______________(ingredient).
6. Pour the mixture into a baking pan.
7. Bake for 40 ______________(minute).

- Write the correct singular or plural noun.

Singular	Plural
chicken	
	eggs
cheese	
	jams
olive	
	butter
bread	
	French fries
soup	
	oils
noodle	
	beef

Unit 13

The Desert

Grammar

Simple Past Tense

Form:
Subject + Verb (2) + Complement

- The simple past tense is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**.

  (Last year, two months ago, yesterday, in 2014, etc.)

Notice: While many past tense verbs can be made by simply adding –d or –ed, there are also many irregular verbs that you must memorize.

Examples of regular past tense verbs:

Present Tense	**Past Tense**
walk	walked
play	played
live	lived

Examples of irregular past tense verbs:

Present Tense	**Past Tense**
is	was
drink	drank
write	wrote
speak	spoke
go	went
see	saw

- Fill in the blanks with the correct past tense verb.

Last summer, our teachers (decide)___decided___ to take us on a trip to the desert for two days. We (go)___________ by bus, and our driver (drive)__________ very slowly because the roads were bad. When we (arrive)_____________, we (see)_____________ a big open space with lots of sand, cacti, and animals like snakes and scorpions. We (walk)___________ a long way to reach our tents. The next morning, we (watch)______________ the beautiful sunrise over the desert. It (is)_____________ a very fun trip.

- **Circle the things that you can find in the desert.**

cactus

parks

sand

rivers

snakes

flowers

camels

scorpions

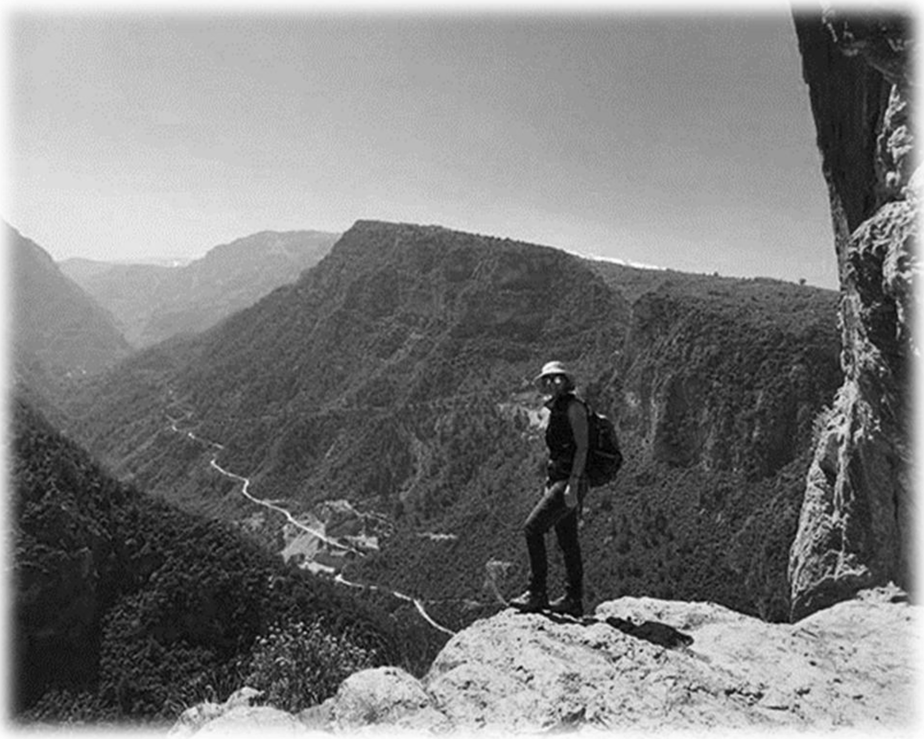
markets

- Write the past form of the verbs.

Verb 1	**Verb 2**
see	**saw**
run	
work	**worked**
feel	
visit	
buy	
finish	
build	
knock	

Unit 14

Vacation



Grammar

Questions in Simple Past Tense

Form 1:
Did + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?

Examples:

1. Did the teacher come to school on Saturday?
2. Did he arrive at the airport?

Form 2:

Question word + did + Subject + Verb (1) + Complement + ?

Examples:

1. Why did the teacher come to school on Saturday?
2. When did he arrive at the airport?

Notice: When we write questions in past tense, the verb changes from the past tense (Verb 2) to present tense (Verb 1).

- Read the dialogue.

Jack: I love the mountains. Last spring, my father took me on vacation to the mountains.

Tony: Where did you go?

Jack: We went to Mount Lebanon.

Tony: Did you climb to the top?

Jack: Yes, we did.

Tony: What did you see when you got to the top?

Jack: I saw the city below. The houses looked so small!

Tony: Did you sleep on top of the mountain?

Jack: No, I did not. It is not allowed to sleep on the mountain.

Tony: Where did you sleep?

Jack: We slept in a hotel in the city.

Tony: Did you have fun?

Jack: Yes, we did. It was very interesting.

- Answer the questions.

1. Where did Jack and his father go on vacation?

2. What did Jack see from the top?

3. Where did Jack and his father sleep?

4. Did Jack have fun on vacation?

- Ask your friend about their last trip or vacation. Write their answers below.

1. Where did you go on your last vacation?

2. What did you see there?

3. Where did you sleep?

4. Who came with you on vacation?

5. Did you have fun?

Unit 15

The Internet

Grammar

Negatives in Simple Past Tense

Form:
Subject + did not + Verb (1) + Complement

Notice: When we write negative sentences in past tense, the verb changes from the past tense (Verb 2) to present tense (Verb 1).

Example:

1. We did not use the internet.
2. Mohammed did not play on the computer.

- Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

wanted	connected	shared
	~~began~~	
launched	became	scared

The invention of the Internet __**began**__ in the 1960s when Russia __________ a satellite called Sputnik. It __________ the USA. They were losing the race of technology. The Americans _____________ to learn faster. They _____________ all the major universities together through computers and ____________ their information. By 1990, this same network was launched for everyone in the world who owned a computer. This network ____________ the Internet.

- Make the sentences negative.

1. We learned how to work on the computer.

   We did not learn how to work on the computer.

2. I bought a new laptop last month.

3. He spoke with his brother on the internet.

4. Rana saw her father on video chat.

5. We had internet in my village.

- In your opinion, write three advantages and three disadvantages of the Internet.

- **Advantages**

  1.

  2.

  3.

- **Disadvantages**

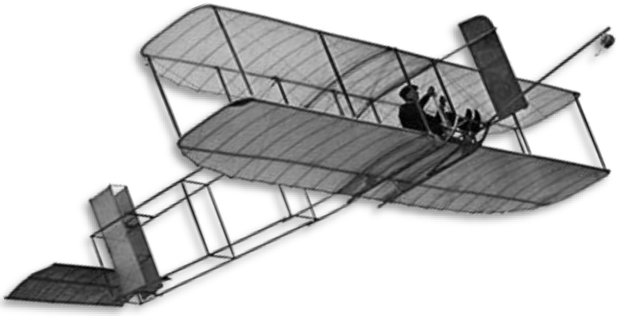
  1.

  2.

  3.

Unit 16

Inventions



- Choose the correct form of the verb (simple present or simple past).

On December 17, 1903, in North Carolina, USA, Orville and Wilbur Wright (test, tested) their flying machine. The Wright brothers finally (finish, finished) their design of the first airplane. It (is, was) a success! The plane (flies, flew) for twelve seconds. After this, the Wright brothers (works, worked) hard and (improved, improves) their design. A couple years later, their airplanes could fly for more than 30 minutes.

After their flight, many inventors (improve, improved) their design. They (invents, invented) many different types of planes, including passenger airplanes, helicopters, and jet planes. Passenger airplanes usually (held, hold) many people and (traveled, travel) all over the world. Helicopters have huge blades on top of them and only (carried, carry) a few people at a time. Jet planes (were, are) the fastest planes in the world. They are usually used by soldiers. They can (flew, fly) as fast as 2,574 kilometers in an hour!

Grammar

Capitalization

In English writing, certain words are capitalized – that is, they use capital letters. Here are the situations in which you use capital letters:

The beginning of the sentence

First person pronoun "I"

Names and Titles

- Mohammed
- Doctor Osso
- President Smith

Months, Days, Seasons, Holidays

- January
- Friday
- Summer
- Ramadan

Countries and Continents

- China
- Syria
- Europe
- North America

States and Regions

- California
- Jazira

Towns, Villages, Cities

- London
- Kobane
- Raqqa

Rivers, Oceans, Lakes

- Euphrates River
- Atlantic Ocean
- Lake Wan

Languages

- English
- Arabic
- Kurdish

Streets, Buildings, Parks

- Al-Kornish Street
- Umayyad Mosque
- Central Park

Titles of movies, songs, films

- Mem and Zin
- Romeo and Juliet
- The Lion King

Nationalities

- French man
- Arabic music
- Syrian food

- What are opposites?

An opposite is someone or something completely different from someone or something else.

Examples:

small ≠ big

beautiful ≠ ugly

tall ≠ short

soft ≠ hard

quiet ≠ noisy

hot ≠ cold

fast ≠ slow

happy ≠ sad

good ≠ bad

rich ≠ poor

- Write the opposite of the word.

Word	**Opposite**
Summer	
low	
dark	
open	
narrow	
fat	

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen

get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	run	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold

send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shooke	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Lesson Distribution Plan for the Academic Year

The week / The month	The first week	The second week	The third week	The fourth week
September			Unit 1	Unit 2
October	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 4	Unit 5
November	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 6	Unit 7
December	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 8	Unit 9
January	Unit 9	**Evaluation**	**Holiday**	**Holiday**
February	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 11	Unit 12
March	Unit 12	Unit 13	Unit 13	Unit 14
April	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 15	Unit 16
May	Unit 16	**Evaluation**		